and, still more than this, there was the difference of habits, thoughts, feelings, which the position of the two cousins naturally brought about; so that, if the intercourse of the two wives gradually narrowed, it was not very surprising. Eunice never returned from the square, which breathed the very atmosphere of gaiety and splendour, without feeling a sense of relief on entering the quiet precincts of her own home.

One day she came earlier than usual to visit Lady Lester, whom she found still in her dressing-room. Emily lay seemingly half-asleep; but when Eunice drew aside the rose-coloured curtains, and in the warm noon sunshine, she saw the pale face and swollen eyes that were beneath the rich lace cap. Before she had time to speak, Lady Lester observed, 'Well Eunice, my husband and I have had our first quarrel.'

'I am sorry—truly sorry. And Sir Francis——'

'Do not speak of him: he is unkind, proud, obstinate.'

'Hush!' said Eunice, laying her finger on Emily's lips; 'you must not speak thus—not even to your cousin.'

'I must tell you—I will not be contradicted,' answered the young beauty resolutely. And Mrs Wolferstan thought that to listen would perhaps be the wisest course, though she knew the evil of such confidences in general.

'I do not see half enough of my husband,' continued Emily. 'He is always going out—not with me but that disagreeable mother of his, whom I hate to see in my house; yet she makes it like her own, and I am thought nobody,—I, the wife of Sir Francis! I entreated him this morning not to ask her so much, to let her leave us alone together, and that he would stay at home a little more. But he was very angry; not passionate, for that he never is—I often wish he were—it would be better than his cold formal manner when he is displeased.

'Was that all?' asked Eunice.

'Not quite. I told him he ought not to leave me so much—that I would not suffer it. And he answered in his quiet way, 'When Lady Lester makes her society not quite so dull, it will have more charms for her husband. And so he went away. I will make him repent it, though,' said Emily, while the hot flush mounted on her brow. Eunice saw at once that it was even no time for gentle reproofs, and besides, Emily was not all in the wrong; there was much to be laid to the charge of her husband also. Scarcely had Mrs Wolferstan succeeded in calming her friend, and just as she was beginning to think how she might frame salutary but tender advice, the mother-in-law of Lady Lester entered:

The hasty greeting between the wife and mother of Sir Francis, showed mutual dislike.—Eunice contrasted the tall, harsh-voiced, frigid lady before her with the gentle woman who was Henry's mother, and her own, too in love, which made the formidable title of mother-in-law but a name for a most sweet bond. Thinking of this, how much she pitied Emily! Had she not heard the confession of her cousin, the one half-hour during which she listened painfully to the abrupt, coldly polite, or sarcastic speeches that passed between the lady and her son's wife, was enough to convince Eunice that she was in a house of strife. She rose to depart; for it was vain to hope for more conversation with Emily. As she bade her cousin adieu in the antecoom, Eunice could just find time to whisper. Dearest Emily, when I married, a wise and true friend said to me, 'Take care of the first quarrel!' I did so: Henry and I have not had our first quarrel yet. Listen to me. At all risks, and yours; make any sacrifices to be friends, and never, never have another. God bless and help you! and good-by.'

The wise Solomn says, 'The beginning of strife is like the letting out of water.' Alas! if they who first open the fountain did but know into what a fearful river of wo it soon swells, sweeping away everything in is overwhelming tide. Emily Lester was wise enough to follow her cousin's advice; she did make up the quarrel, as a loving and still beloved wife almost always can, and no other tie has the same influence. But Sir Francis, though gifted with many high qualities, was a difficult temper to bear with and guide. His character and pursuits were fixed before he married; his wife must mould her nature to his, for he would never bend his to hers. He loved Emily fondly, but he regarded her, probably from the difference in their years, more as a plaything than an equal. After silken fetters of the lover were broken, he would never brook the shadow of control. To give him an idea that he was ruled, was to lose that power for ever. Emily had truly called him obstinate, for the same quality that made him firm in a good purpose, made him, resolute in an erring one. To thwart him was but to strengthen his iron will. Yet he was a man of high principle and feeling; but he required to be lured by smiles to a cheerful home, instead of being driven away by frowns and murmurs.

Let us pass over another year and again visit the two homes. A mother's bliss had come to both: the heir of Sir Francis Lester was received with triumphant joy, and cradled in satin and down; while the first-born of Henry Wolferstan was laid in its mother's bosom with a tearful but not less happy welcome. Life had become very sweet to Henry and Eunice, their cup of joy was running over. Too much bliss is a snare to the wisest; and therefore, perhaps, it was for the best that before many months had passed over the babe whose advent had given much happiness, a shadow gathered on the path of the young parents.

[Conclusion next week.]

Communication.

PRESENT STATE OF THE PROVINCE.

LETTER IV.

In concluding my remarks on the state of the Province, I would direct a few questions to our Representatives. Gentlemen, are you aware of the distress of the Country to its full extent? If not, make it your business to inform yourselves, before the sitting of the Legislature;—Go to the Mill owners, ask them to what extent they are now doing business, compared with what they did a few years since—Ask them what has become of the swarms of men formerly employed by them. Their answer will be, they have LEFT THE PROVINCE!!! Go to the Ship yards, where melancholy silence reigns supreme: the axe and hammer are no more heard,—the men have LEFT THE PROVINCE!!! Visit the various Foundries in and about the City, and mark what a falling off is there;—ask how is this? You will be told, having little or no business to do, we have discharged most of our hands, and that the men have LEFT THE PROVINCE!!! Traverse the streets of the City and mark the number of shops that are closed; and ask where are the occupants? any child in the street will tell you they have LEFT THE PROVINCE!!! See the hundreds and thousands that are crowding departing steamers and sailing vessels, ask who are these men and where are they going, and you will again meet the cuckoo cry, they are Mechanics about to LEAVE THE PROVINCE!!! Now, gentlemen, I think it perfectly idle in me to inform you that this state of things must in a very short period bring this Province to an uninhabited wilderness; nor do I think it news to you, when I inform you that the business of arresting our downward tendency lies WHOLLY AND SOLELY WITH YOU. A heavy responsibility rests upon you, and be assured that the Country look to you for the resuscitation of its wonted energies. Have you thought of this? If so, what schemes have you fallen upon for the retrieving of our fallen fortunes? Call a public meeting, and tell your Constituants what you are prepared to bring forward at the coming session; and if you have not thought of any thing for the improvement of the Country and the employment of the people, like honest and determined men, ask advice from those you represent and go to the House with a firm and fixed resolution to apply the public money in Bonus and Bounties on such things ONLY as will make this a manufacturing country, and fill it with industry and joyfulness. The country has been so long sickened with the waste of public monies, by the time of the Legislature being occupied in disputes as to Responsibility and Irresponsibility of the Council, that it is to be hoped at this particular crisis the business of the country only will be the business of the session, leaving those abstruse questions and electioneering speeches for better times and an increased revenue. The people of the province are exceedingly good natured as well as being very gullible—and if the times are only good, will not look too searchingly, as to who gets the largest share of the loaves and fishes. The revenue of this province for its number of inhabitants is immense—and as is usual in such cases, when there is abundance there is generally a waste. FISHING, FARMING, and MANUFACTURING, being the three cardinal points of this Country's prosperity the Revenue might well be divided into two equal parts, and applied, a moiety for their encouragement, and the remainder in ROADS, EDUCATION and LEGISLATION. I am perfectly aware that such an arrangement will find little favour in the eyes of those of our Representatives who look upon the Revenue Law as the Wand of Midas, and brought into existence for their only USE AND BENEFIT FOR EVER. But they must remember that the *times are changed*, the golden dream has past away, the question now is, province or no province? Without employment no people; without people no revenue; without revenue no country. Again then in sober seriousness I would urge the propriety of a public consultation of the people and their Representatives, when such resolves might be passed as would go to the Legislature in the tangible shape of the wishes and wants of the people. What has been achieved by our immediate western neighbours, *can be imitated by us*. In point of soil and freedom from taxation we have decidedly the advantage of the United States, yet they, by Legislative encouragement, aided with a determined perseverance on the part of the people, have risen from a deplorable state of dependence to wealth and prosperity. ALLEN, an American writer on Agriculture, says, "The indispensable necessity of Agriculture to the comfort and wealth, and indeed to the *very existance* of a great nation, renders it an object peculiarly worthy the attention and regard of the Legislative power. In looking to history, both ancient and modern times, we find that whenever a people have risen to enduring eminence, they have sedulously encouraged and protected this right arm of THEIR strength.

"Our country has not been wanting in a moderate regard for Agriculture, by wise Legislation, in the National Congress every item of Agricultural productions within the United States with the single exception of the inferior wools, is believed to be fully protected from foreign competition, by an unyielding and perfectly adequate impost on all such articles as would otherwise enter into successful rivalry with them from abroad. Many of our State Legislatures have also by liberal provisions given such encouragement to various objects, as they deemed necessary to develope the Agricultural resources within their jurisdiction * * * * with gratuities to encourage the formation and support of State and County Agricultural Societies." The same policy has marked the rise and progress of their manufactures, and now instead of being dependent on Great Britain for the production of the Loom, they are enabled to meet her successfully with many of their productions in foreign ports, where England formerly held an undisputed monopoly. With these remarks, Messrs. Editors, I shall close, satisfied that in this time of absolute necessity it was the duty of every good subject, to suggest what to him might seem a remedy for existing evils. I have therefore endeavoured to fulfil the last command of the immortal "NELSON"—"England expects that every man will do his duty."

I remain, Sirs, yours obedtly,

A BLUE JACKET.

FOR THE CHRONICLE.

MESSRS. EDITORS, Gentlemen—

I feel it to be of importance, under existing circumstances, that you should endeavour to procure for publication, in your paper, a list of the names of the Members of the "Reform Club, with the office-bearers, their occupations, &c. (Chubb having omitted them in his Almanack for 1849) in order that the Legislature and the people may know to whom they are individually indebted for the talented and patriotic suggestions purporting to emanate from that body. I am induced to give you this hint, in consequence of the *immense* influence the body is exerting, not only in York Point, Carleton, Musquash, and Loch Lomond, but in many other places, many of them of more importance—so that His Excellency our Governor—Earl Grey—and President Polk are, no doubt led to make enquiry of the existence and organization of that body: particularly when we take into consideration the occurrences that have taken place since the formation of the Club, the subscriptions, debates and essays. Among the occurrences, on which this body must have exerted an extraordinary influence, are the death of two eminent statesmen—Lords Bentinck and Melbourne, to say nothing of the illness of Lord John Russell; Saunders, too, has gone to England; Woodward has been to Washington; the Pope's Palace has been attacked, and he has lost his temporal power; the Gold Mines have been discovered in California; the Electric Telegraph in St. John; Wisconsin is developed; Cass has lost his election, and Taylor is elected President of the United States; Partelow appointed Provincial Secretary, in connexion with the Commissionership of the Dredging Machine. All these events have brought the "Reform Club" of St. John into prominent notice,—and the time has now arrived, when each member should be known, in order that the exertions of that Body may be appreciated. Your's, &c.

SPECIFICATOR.

N. B.—It would be as well to have only the names of *living* members,—and the names of such of them particularly intentioned who are capable of taking places of *trust* and *emolument*.

New Brunswick.

House of Assembly, 8th March, 1848.

RESOLVED, That no Bill of a private nature, or Petition for money or relief, shall be received by the House after the fourteenth day from the opening of the Session, both inclusive; and that the Clerk of this House do, one month previous to the meeting of the Legislature, cause fifty printed copies of this Rule to be sent to each of the Clerks of the Peace in the several Counties for distribution, and cause the same to be inserted in the Royal Gazette, and two Newspapers in such County where Newspapers are published.

CHAS. P. WETMORE, *Clerk*.

Minerva Life Assurance Office,

King William-street, London.

NO extra charge for residence in British North America, or sea risk to or from Great Britain.

All Assurances effected,—proposals for which are made to this Agency prior to the 1st January, 1849,—will acquire an additional year's standing at the Third Division of Profits, which will take place in June, 1852.

Tables of Rates of Premium and every other information can be obtained by application at the Office of RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

Dec. 22. Agents for New-Brunswick.

FURNITURE, &c.

THE Subscriber has on hand at his Warerooms Prince Wm. street, opposite the Bank of British North America, an extensive assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own as well as American manufacture, consisting of Drawing Room, Parlour, Kitchen and Bed Chamber Furniture; Looking Glasses, &c., which he offers at reduced prices for Cash or good paper.

Nov. 10. JOHN J. HOGAN.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, DECEMBER 29, 1848.

THE COMING YEAR.—The close of the current year being so immediately at hand, it may be expected we will say something either by way of *moral, encouragement, or congratulation*. We regret to say, however, such is the gloom with which the Province at this time is overspread, that after canvassing carefully passing events, we cannot find a subject on which to base a hope of returning prosperity. Our whole system, social, commercial, and political, appears to be abstruse, unpropitious, and undefinable. Such are the fruits of operation without system, and expenditure without consideration. In most of our commercial relations "we have done the things we ought not to have done, and left undone the things we should have done." The solid and inexhaustible resources of the country have neither been developed by the pe[illegible] encouraged by [illegible] legislature, while [illegible] and rapidly [illegible] business, (the tim[illegible] has been the all engrossing pursuit This, together with the destructive policy of the British Cabinet, with regard to the *so called* Free Trade, while it has made shipwreck of our hopes in all commercial transactions in all the Colonies, has brought us at the close of 1848 completely to a stand, with the no very pleasing task of [illegible] beginning the world "*de novo*." We can[illegible] a period precisely define what shall in to[illegible] the business of the people of this Prov[illegible] can we say whether their operations shall be in this country or in the neighbouring Republic. All at present seems "CHAOS." Our only hope being in that kind Providence that has heretofore tempered the breeze to the shorn lamb.—We had fondly hoped that it would have been in our power to have ere this presented our Patrons with an enlarged edition of the Chronicle—but such has been the depressed state of business generally, that we have been deprived of the positivity of carrying out that so much desired arrangement—We are not however without a hope, that at an early day we may yet be enabled to redeem our pledge in that particular. All we can do at this juncture is to return our sincere thanks to such of our patrons as have by their support enabled us so far to bear up against the general distress, and to wish them and their connections in the meantime a HAPPY NEW YEAR, and to hope for a speedy return of the country generally to its wonted prosperity.

CHRISTMAS CHARITIES.—The following amounts were collected on Christmas, for the poor, in the several Churches named;—

Trinity Church, (Episcopal,)	£22	5	11½
St. John Church, (ditto,)	12	2	8½
St. Malachy's Church, (Catholic,)	32	1	7
Germain St. Church, (Wesleyan,)	11	12	0
Centenary Church, (Methodist,)	8	12	10
Wesleyan Church, Portland,	2	10	0
Grace ditto. Portland, (Episcopal,)	14	0	0
St. Peter's Church, do, (Catholic,)	9	0	0

COLONIAL RAILROADS.—Next Monday being New Years day, there will be *no* lecture at the Institute in the evening.

At the special request of the Directors of the Institute, M. H. Perley, Esq., will on Tuesday evening next, continue the subject of Colonial Railways, and give the most recent information on the Halifax and Quebec railroad, and new and interesting matter relative to the St. John and Shediac Railway.

The Pictou papers states that the interest made to commute the punishment of McFayden, for the murder of James Kier, has proved of no avail, and that he was executed at that place on the 20th instant. He maintained a sullen indifference till the moment of his death.

FISHERY DRAFT.—Persons entitled to a Draft in the Fishery, must not forget that MONDAY next will be the last day for taking names. The books will be kept open until 6 o'clock.

The Italian proverb says—"CURSES, LIKE CHICKENS, GENERALLY COME HOME TO ROOST."—We find this proverb fully verified in the frequent remarks of the "Reformers" of the present day; and we now beg to call the attention of the observing public to the circumstance, that the brave old hero of Burmah, while he did in a manly and unflinching manner, save this Province from the destructive policy of the Legislative demagogues of the day, and by his firmness and honest policy call down the ire of nine-tenths of its misled inhabitants,—those self-same parties who now pay the "tribute of regard to departed worth, then stood ready to hoot him out of the country, and his remarks of those shallow pated politicians seemed too vulgar with which to assault his ear. It is pleasing however, even now, to find that these political puppies have passed their ninth day, and that their eyes are opening to the injustice which Sir Archibald for his honesty of purpose, and we of the Chronicle for lending our support to the truly laudable measures of his administration, suffered at that time. Let one of them speak—

"It is unnecessary to refer your Excellency to a more remote period of our history than the days of Sir Archibald Campbell, to find the state of our trade and finances in the most flourishing condition. Our commerce was then in its zenith, and our finances all that could be desired. Merchants and lumberers were remunerated handsomely for their labours, and in the public chest was always to be found enough and to spare, while the worthy old gentleman who governed the province—perhaps with more sagacity than talent—took good care never to allow the public money to be expended till it had first been earned and collected. Sir Archibald could see the extravagant propensities of those around him, but his prudence always gave a wholesome check to their prodigality. I pay this tribute of regard to the memory of departed worth, believing that not a man in the province, will either gainsay or question its truth."

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.—The New York Journal of Commerce contains the following notice of two important subjects now before the Senate:—

The resolution offered by Mr. Miller, calling on the President for any instructions to our Minister to Spain, or any correspondence between him and the Spanish government relative to the *purchase of Cuba* by the United States, came up today, and its passage was opposed on the ground that it would interfere with the President's prerogative, &c.; and advocated, on the ground that the public mind was much agitated on the subject, and that it was necessary to give it repose. The subject was passed over. There has probably been some offer from our government to negotiate on the subject, and refused by Spain.

The bill to admit the articles of the growth and production of *Canada* into the United States, free of duty, upon the condition that like articles of the growth and production of the United States be admitted into Canada free of duty, is before the Senate. It passed the House last session, and, as the business of the last session was continued over at the same stage where it was left, it will become a law as soon as the Senate pass it, and the President approves it.

The Thermometer at Woodstock on Friday morning stood at 17 below zero.

HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.—The Halifax Sun of Wednesday last, contains the first part of the Report of the Commissioners on the proposed line of Railway between Halifax and Quebec. The part published occupies three columns of the Sun, and the remainder is promised in succeeding numbers as rapidly as possible. The document is dated at Halifax on the 31st of August last, and points out three principal lines or routes for a trunk line; and by combining portions of two of these lines together, a fourth and fifth route may be formed. The first principal route, commencing at Halifax and crossing the Province of Nova Scotia to a port in the Bay of Fundy, from thence by a steamer to St. John, and then by Fredericton, along the St. John River, to the Grand Falls; thence by the best practicable route to the Riviere du Loup on the St. Lawrence, and by the right bank of the St. Lawrence to Quebec. This route is termed a mixed route—by railway and steamboat—and by it the distance from Halifax to Quebec would be 600 miles.

The second route, commencing at Halifax, and running to Truro at the head of the Bay of Fundy, thence over the Cumberland mountains to Amherst, and along the coast from Bay Verte to Shediac, thence by a northwesterly course, crossing the Rivers Richibucto and Miramichi above the flow of the tide, so as not to interfere with the navigation. Then by the valley of the north-western Miramichi to Bathurst on the Bay Chaleurs.—along the coast of this Bay to the Restigouche River, and by it and the valley of the River Metapedia to the St. Lawrence, and by the right bank of the St. Lawrence to Quebec. This route is called the Halifax and Eastern or Bay Chaleurs route; the distance by it is 635 miles.

The third route, commencing at the harbor of Whitehaven, near Canso, at the northeastern extremity of Nova-Scotia, thence along the Atlantic coast to Country Harbour and the valley of the River of St. Mary, thence by or near to Pictou, and along the northern shore to Bay Verte. From Bay Verte to or near to the Bend of Petticodiac, thence across to Boiestown, and northerly to the Restigouche River, crossing it several miles to the east of the Grand Falls. From thence by the most direct and practical course to the Trois Pistoles River; and along the right bank of the St. Lawrence to Quebec. This is termed the direct route; the distance is put down at 652 miles.

Of the combined routes, two are pointed out. The First, combining the Halifax route through Nova-Scotia, and the direct route through the centre of New Brunswick, the distance by which would be 595 miles; the other, combining the Whitehaven route through Nova-Scotia, with the Eastern or Bay Chaleurs route through New-Brunswick to Quebec—the distance being 692 miles.

The Commissioners consider the intervention of the Bay of Fundy as fatal to the first route.

The report goes on to state that "as it will be seen in the end that only one of the lines, viz. the second, has been explored and carried out successfully from its terminus on the Atlantic quite through to Quebec, it may perhaps be considered superfluous to enter upon the discussion of rival lines."

The Report is understood to have been received by the Executives in each of the Colonies interested in the Railroad, and is accompanied by a Despatch from the Colonial Office, stating that the money to carry on the work is ready in England so soon as each Province guarantees its proportion of the interest of the outlay at five per cent. per annum.

There is therefore little doubt but that this great work will be proceeded with, and, consequently, the necessity of the proposed Railroad from St. John to Shediac must be at once apparent, if our City is to benefit by the former undertaking. Let all who are interested in the matter be up and doing.—*Courier*.

ASTRONOMICAL LECTURES.—On Thursday evening, the Rev. H. Pickard gave the first of a course of lectures on Astronomy, at St. Stephen's Hall. The lecture was replete with interesting facts respecting this important science, and the exhibition of the Dissolving Views, of various scenes in the Holy Land, at the close, added to the interest of the audience.—*New-Brun*.

The Rev. Gentleman gave his second lecture on Friday evening, and concluded the course on Saturday evening.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that on Monday morning last, Mr. William Kitchen, a respectable farmer, residing at Crock's Point in the Parish of Douglas, fell before a loaded sled which he was conducting home, when one of the runners passed over his bowels, by which the unfortunate man was so severely injured that he expired about twelve o'clock the same night. Mr. Kitchen was about sixty-five years of age, highly respected in the country, and has left a family to lament their loss.—*Fredericton Head Quarters*.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY MEETING.—The Anniversary of the Halifax Branch Wesleyan Missionary Society took place in the Brunswick Street Church, on Tuesday evening the 12th inst. A large and respectable congregation filled the Church. After singing and prayer, Leonard Shannon, Esq., was called to the chair, and presided over the business of the meeting with distinguished ability. An interesting report was read by the Rev. Mr. Smallwood, one of the Secretaries of the Society. A number of interesting addresses were made.—*Halifax Herald*.

The Packet Brigs *Acadian* and *Halifax* sailed for Boston on Monday, with apparently *as usual* full fares of Passengers. During the present year there have been four regular packets sailing between the two ports. According to our estimate these vessels have carried from this city about four thousand five hundred persons. It would be we think somewhat within the mark to assert, that *two thousand* more have left in transient vessels which have sailed hence for the several ports in the United States.—*Halifax Courier*.

THE BERMUDA ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.—By advertisement, the public are informed that the beautiful steam-propellers *Osprey*, and *Falcon*, will keep up the communication between this port and the "Summer Islands," once a month during the present season. The clock-like regularity with which those splendid ships have performed their work, since they have been on the line, added to their elegant accommodations, and obliging Commanders, render them valuable auxiliaries to trade, and indispensible to the travelling public.—*Ib*.

REVENUES OF THE BRITISH UNIVERSITIES.—From the University Calanders and Commissioner's Reports, and from an able article on Universities in the Encyclopædia Britannica, we learn that the revenue of the two universities of Oxford and Cambridge directly applicable to educational purposes amounts to £323,938, besides the indirect encouragement in the benefices at the disposal of these Universities, the annual value of which amounts to £212,800. The revenues of the five universities of Scotland for Professors and Bursars amount to £29,000, with the patronage of nine churches.—*Halifax Guardian*.

The honorary Degree of D.C.L., has been conferred upon the Venerable Archdeacon Willis, D.D., Rector of St. Paul's, Halifax, by the Governors of King's College, Windsor.

A fire which recently occurred at the Kingston (Canada) Penitentiary, is ascertained to have been occasioned by an act of incendiarism, and the work of one or more of the convicts. Damage estimated at about £2000.

The Park Theatre in New-York was discovered to be on fire about 6 o'clock on Saturday evening 16th inst. and the building was speedily reduced to ashes. Earl's Hotel, and several adjacent buildings, were partially damaged. The loss of Mr. Hamblin, manager of the Theatre, is estimated at $25,000, upon which there was but a small amount of insurance. Building insured for $30,000. The fire was caused by the upsetting of a can of turpentine, by the 'gas man,' which having taken fire, the flames rapidly spread in all parts of the building.

The Public Examination of the Collegiate School took place pursuant to notice, on Tuesday and Wednesday last, with its usual success.

On the former day the whole school was examined by the Lord Bishop and Venerable Archdeacon Coster, in English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic, after which various classes in History, Astronomy, Latin Grammar, and the Junior Mathematics were successively tested, and received much commendation.

On Wednesday, the attendance of the English Department and of the Junior Latin Class being dispensed with, the remaining portion of the School underwent a thorough and very satisfactory examination by the two examiners of the previous day, aided by the Master of the Rolls and two of the Professors of King's College. In order to facilitate as much as possible the proceedings of this day, and to afford each class a fair opportunity of showing its capabilities, a simultaneous examination was carried on in both rooms, and it must have been highly gratifying to the master of the Institution to perceive that on no previous examination had the classes shewn themselves so much at home with their subjects, nor done so much justice to the instructions they have received.

Besides the Latin and Greek, French and Senior Mathematical Classes which were examined, *viva voce*, several specimens of English and Latin Composition were produced, the former in the shape of original English Essays on a given subject, and the latter in Translations from English into Latin, all of which deserved and received much commendation.

The prize for the best English Essay was awarded to Master G. G. Roberts, and for the best Latin Translation, to Master Wm. Murray. The second best English Essay written by Master T. Gregory, and the second best Latin one by Master C. Street, were also rewarded by prizes; while the prize for the best Latin Translation, left undecided at Wednesday last, was now presented to Master Thomas Johnston.

The Essays of Master G. Fisher, B. Hart, C. Street and F. Parker, as well as the Latin Translations of Masters Johnston, Gregory, and Hart, were likewise considered as possessing much merit.—*Fredericton Reporter*.

We have, indeed, a melancholy duty to perform, in announcing the death of the Honorable Thomas Wyer, which sad event took place at his own residence, in St. Andrews, on Saturday last, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The deceased was in the 69th year of his age, and was much and deservedly beloved in the County, in which he had occupied a conspicuous position for many years. By this event the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the Second Battalion of Charlotte County Militia, a seat on the Bench of the Court of Common Pleas, and at the Board of Directors of the Charlotte County Bank, with several other offices, will become vacant. The hon. gentleman was also a member of the Legislative Council.

This melancholy bereavement will throw a gloom over many a Christmas table, and create a regret in our community, as general as it is sincere—*St. Andrews Gazette, Dec 25*.

A NOVEL STEAM-ENGINE.—WATER IN THE SPHEROIDAL STATE USED AS A MOTIVE POWER.—From some experiments which have recently been conducted in Paris by a young engineer named M. Testud de Beauregard, we are led to anticipate some most important improvements in the employment of heat as motive power. M. Beauregard has constructed a small steam-engine of one-horse power, the boiler of which is so small that it can be conveniently carried in the pocket, and the vapour of water in its spheroidal state has been employed to move it.—This condition of water is produced by its being projected upon a metal plate of a dull red heat, in which case it forms itself into a sphere, and rolls over the heated furnace, evaporating much more slowly than when *boiled* in the usual manner. In the experiments of M. Beauregard, the boiler is placed in a bath of melted lead, and the water in small quantities at a time, is projected upon its surface, which is sufficiently heated to produce the spheroidal condition. The elastic force of the vapour given off is said to be far superior to that of steam in its ordinary conditions.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.—This light, of late so much talked of, was exhibited in London lately, between 8 and 9 o'clock, p. m., from the portico of the National Gallery. The moment the experiment commenced, the large open space in front was filled with a flood of light, which paled the lamps, not only in the square, but some distance down Whitehall. So intense was it, that when thrown upon the people, one could scan the countenance of those who were most distant from the gallery, and discern the cut of a man's coat or the pattern of a lady's dress at the outskirts of the crowd. Every now and then a strong pencil of light would be thrown upon the Nelson columns, bringing it out from the surrounding obscurity, from its base to its summit. The light was as steady as it was intense, and the shadows which it cast were as deep and positive as those which accompany the strongest sunlight. On the whole, the experiment appeared to be successful in the hands of the operator, and satisfactory to all who witnessed it.

LATE FROM THE WEST INDIES.

Accounts from Porto Rico represent that island to be in a dreadful state of alarm, the people being every minute in expectation that the slaves would revolt, and perhaps massacre the free inhabitants. [The slaves, we believe, constitute but about one-tenth of the whole population.—There are, however, a large number of free blacks—four times as many as there are slaves. The slaves and free blacks together make about half the population of the island, which is not far from 400,000.] The militia and regular troops were constantly on duty, and intercourse with the island was prohibited as much as possible. The Spaniards, it is said, feared that the slaves would receive assistance from the Heytians; and a report was current that the Heytians had threatened to make a descent upon Porto Rico.

There is also a report, by way of Jamacia, that the Haytien Government was making secret preparations to march upon the island of Dominica.—The Dominicans having consented to receive under their flag three hundred families of the Haytien refugees.

ARRIVAL OF THE ADMIRAL.—The line of battle Ship Wellesley, bearing the flag of Vice Admiral the Earl of Dundonald, G. C. B., Capt. Goldsmith, from Halifax, arrived on Friday last The Wellesley was accompanied by H. M. Steamer Scourge, commander A. Wingrove.—These vessels left Halifax on Sunday week, and kept company the whole time, occasionally towing each other. We are informed that the Wellesley towed the steamer for some time at the rate of ten miles per hour!!—*Bermuda Gazette*.

INTERESTING FROM BAHAMAS.—His Excellency Governor Mathew of the Bahamas left Nassau, in the Schooner Henrietta, on the 23rd ult., on his way to Turks Island.

We observe that the Hon. G. P. Wood has been suspended as an Executive Councillor, as also from the Office of Procurator General to the Court of Vice Admiralty; the Hon. John Pinder, as a legislative Councillor, and William G. Marriott, Esq., from the list of Magistrates. The cause of the suspension of the two first named gentlemen is not stated, but that of the latter was for some insult offered the Governor through a public notice connected with horse racing.

We also observe by the Nassau Royal Gazette of the 25th ult., that the Honorable and Venerable John McCameron Trew, D. D., Archdeacon of the Bahamas, has likewise been suspended from his duties as a member of Her Majesty's Legislative Council; the reason is not given.—The Venerable Archdeacon was to leave immediately for Jamaica; and a very complimentary address has been presented to him by the inhabitants generally.

BARBADOES, November 23.—Accounts from the Garrison are still very deplorable. Yellow fever has carried great numbers of the men to the grave, and several officers have fallen victims to this awful disease. On Saturday we heard that there were sixty cases in Hospital. On that day five soldiers were buried. Several Officers have been dangerously ill, amongst whom were Colonel Walcke, and Major Throndyke, but both these gentlemen, we are happy to hear, are convalescent. We hope the violence of the epidemic is beginning to decrease. Fever is not only in St. Ann's; there are several cases in town, but whether it is yellow fever or not, we cannot say, except in the case of Captain Ross, residing on the River road, with his whole family, are now suffering from severe attacks.

Having had several years of great healthiness, in this island, we cannot be surprised if there should be now a change. We have lately experienced several very damp nights and mornings, followed by extremely oppressive heat in the day, such transitions of weather being very likely to produce sickness.

We deeply regret to hear from a gentleman who has just come into town from Garrison, that two officers more have sunk under the violence of the yellow fever—one died last night, and the other the day. Both these gentlemen were residing at Worthing. We are informed also that two other officers are in a very low state, and likely to fall. One of the deceased officers, we learn, is Captain Hope, the other Lieut. Lindsay, or Lindhay.

THE FRENCH ISLANDS.—It appears, by the recent advices from Martinique, that the *brave citoyens* of that republicanized colony are, even now, in a state not one whit better or less discouraging, than when the fatal standard of their vaunted *Liberte, Egalite, Fraternise*, was first displayed amongst them. Numbers of the inhabitants have fled, numbers still departing, from the fearful disorder and insecurity attendant on the new system, seeking a home under governments more genial to the civilized feelings of the age.

Died on Monday evening, the 6th inst., at Government House, Mary Ann, the beloved wife of His Excellency Charles Henry Darling, Lieut. Governor of this Colony, in the 33rd year of her age. The lamented lady died of fever, and had been but a few days ill, the rapid inroads of the malignant disease being but too fatally accelerated by the tenderness of her constitution, which at the period of the attack was peculiarly delicate.—*St. Lucia Palladium*.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.—The Royal Mail Steamer Great Western, Captain Clark, Lieut. Coll, R. N., Admiralty Agent, arrived on Sunday evening last. She left Tampico on the 13th Nov., Vera Cruz on the 15th, Havana 26th, and Nassau at 11 a. m., of the 29th. She has brought but few passengers, but has $2,576,674 in freight.

The Great Western will proceed hence to England, in consequence of her having such a large freight of specie. It was intended that she should relieve the Thames, and her Captain, (Clerk,) to exchange Ships with Capt. Moss, of the Canway, at St. Thomas, next time.

ELOPEMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The very remarkable and very "mysterious disappearances" of young ladies, form their homes in this city, which we have been chronicling, at the rate of two or three a week for a whole month past we see are equally prevalent in other quarters of the State. Mr. Ray Marsh, of Buffalo, offers One Thousand Dollars reward for the recovery of his daughter, Amarillius Ann Marsh, aged 18 years, who left her father's house in that city, on the 17th inst. supposed to have been enticed away by some villain She is described as being small in stature, acquiline nose, blue eyes, light hair, and easy and graceful in manners. The Buffalo Commercial Adveriser, sensibly remarks;

Elopements and enticings away of this description are becoming alarmingly frequent of late throughout the country. There must be some cause for this, and in our opinion, it may be found in the character and tendency of such of the so called literature which enters into the reading of girls and young ladies. It is vitiating in its character, both in the mind and morals and excites a morbid taste for the mock sentimental—undermines principles, and prepares many to become an easy prey to the wiles of the seducer. It is an invidious poison, and makes its approaches and developes its effects so gradually as to be almost imperceptible until its work of ruin is accomplished. The country is flooded with such "literature," and those having charge of the young of either sex, cannot be too vigilant in guarding against its introduction into their houses—for it is one of the most effectual instruments in the hands of the improve in accomplishing their purposes.—*New York Paper*.

TAKING A SHOWER BATH.—Doctor—"Well, how did your wife manage her shower-bath, Deacon?" Deacon—"She has had real good luck. Madame Moody told her how she managed. She said she had a large oiled silk cap with a cape to it like a fireman's, that came all over her shoulders and ——." Doctor—"She's a fool for her pains—that's not the way." Deacon—"So my wife thought." Doctor—"Your wife did nothing of that sort, I hope." Deacon—"Oh, no, Doctor; she used an umbrella." Doctor—"What! used an umbrella? what the mischief good did the shower bath do her?" Deacon—"She said she felt better. Her clothes weren't wet a mite. She sat under the umbrella for half an hour, till all the water trickled off; and said it was cool and delightful, and just like a leetle shower in Summer. Then she took off her things, and rubbed herself for half-an-hour arter."

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

Louis Phillipe attended High Mass on Sunday, at the Chapel of Richmond, Surrey, accompanied by the members of his suite. The Count declined the offer of a chamber overlooking the altar, from which he could have heard mass unobserved—remarking that he "preferred to sit among the people."

At the Church Missionary Jubilee meeting, held in Exeter Hall, on the 1st of November, the Bishop of Oxford eulogized in the strongest terms the noble exertions of the great Founder of Methodism, and exclaimed, with an energy of manner and voice that drew forth a loud burst of applause from the assembled thousands, "That blessed Saint of God, John Wesley."

Goverment have instituted an inquiry into the Customs' department, to investigate what reductions can be made in that part of the public service.

Industrial economy is being carried out in every department of the Carlow workhouse, so as to be really a House of Industry, not a receptacle for idle and lazy paupers—men, women and children are all employed.

Every steamer that leaves the quay of Dublin is crowded with emigrants on their way to the United States. It is difficult to estimate the number that have taken this route to America, but they must amount to many thousands, for the tide of emigration is fully as large at this unusual season as it ever has been in the [illegible] year.

Among the emigrants who [illegible] Dublin, were many from the [illegible] and each family carried with [illegible] amounting from £20 to £200 [illegible]icle.)

The *Sligo Journal* states—[illegible] a clergyman in Leitrim who [illegible] out-door relief—two other ge[illegible] of Militia; the other having [illegible] £600 or £700 per annum, [illegible] pauperism in an adjoining [illegible] for years defrauded by his con[illegible] instance of reverse of fortune [illegible] of a lady candidate as inmate [illegible] this melancholy victim of forti[illegible] to a gentleman once possessed [illegible] ing to £9,000 a year."

So rigorously is the prese[illegible] their Regiments enforced by t[illegible] too, that one of his own A[illegible] the Marquis of Worcester, [illegible] ached from his Grace's Staff [illegible] doing duty with his troop in [illegible]

Mr. Robert Chambers, the [illegible] and publisher, was proposed [illegible] Edinburgh, but rejected on ac[illegible] gical opinions.

American cheese sells in C[illegible] pound.

The defalcation of Salmon [illegible] runaway collectors of the [illegible] ascertained to be £979, and [illegible] Their sureties have either fled [illegible] insolvent!

Beneficial Bath [illegible] will be given at the Public [illegible] MONDAY Evening 1st Janu[illegible] for which may be obtained at [illegible] HENRY NAGE, in Carleton, [illegible] that evening. Carleton

☞ The Annual Meeting o[illegible] WICK AUXILIARY BIBLE S[illegible] place, by appointment of the [illegible] mittee, on Wednesday evenin[illegible] of the Mechanics' Institute. [illegible] open at half past 6 o'clock, [illegible] commence precisely at